

## CONTEST STARTS TO SUCCEED DOWLING

Booms Already Under Way and Action Will Begin After Funeral.

TIGER WILL USE CARE

Althmanic Selection for Post Will Last Only Until Election.

Bidding booms for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan to succeed President Frank L. Dowling were started yesterday, but were being retarded because of the fact that Tammany men in a position to speak with authority on the matter refused to discuss it until after President Dowling's funeral to-day. By to-morrow, however, it is expected that at least half a dozen booms will have burst into full bloom, with others developing as rapidly as forced propagation can bring them forth.

Interest in the situation centered yesterday around the fact that, although the office will have to be filled by the members of the Board of Aldermen from Manhattan at once, it will be filled for the unexpired term at the coming general election in November. In other words, Tammany Hall, which will have no trouble in getting the faithful will have to elect one of the faithful in November and elect their man in a contest with candidates selected by other groups.

Although the city charter provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of Borough President the Mayor shall call the members of the Board of Aldermen from that particular borough in session to select a successor, who shall be of the same political faith, to fill "the unexpired term," the Court of Appeals some years ago decided that the general election law did not the city charter applied to such cases. The general election law provides that vacancies in constitutional offices shall be filled for unexpired terms at the next succeeding general election. It also provides that in case a vacancy occurs before October 15 in any year it shall be filled for the unexpired term at the next succeeding general election.

In the present case the procedure will be this: This week or early next week the members of the board from Manhattan will meet at the call of the Mayor and elect a successor to President Dowling to serve the balance of this year.

Within a short time the county committee of the legal political parties, meeting as borough committees, will select candidates for the various parties for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan to be voted for on November 4. The man elected on November 4 will serve the unexpired term or until the end of December 31, 1921.

The Republican Executive Committee will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon to consider the candidate of that party to recommend to the county committee at a meeting to be held later.

No call has gone out for the Democratic General Committee to meet, but it is certain that its selection will be that of Charles F. Murphy and his inner circle of leaders. The Murphy selection will also be ratified in the election by the Manhattan Aldermen, which group has an overwhelming Tammany majority.

This group is composed of 17 Democrats, 8 Republicans and 4 Socialists. The Democrats are all typical Tammany men who can be counted on to vote for the man picked for them.

It was conceded yesterday Tammany would be more careful in selecting a successor to President Dowling than they might be if he did not have to go before the people in November.

**FRAUD CHARGED BY O'HARE IN PRIMARY**

Inquiry Starts in Democratic Contest in Queens.

Charges of alleged fraud in the Democratic primary election for the candidate for Municipal Court in the Third district of Queens are being investigated by District Attorney O'Leary. They are made by Assemblyman William O'Hare, who was defeated for the nomination by former State Senator Frank Adel.

Assistant District Attorney Hazelton has subpoenaed the election officials from the First election district of the Second Assembly district to appear before him to-day. Assemblyman O'Hare has given to him the names of persons who he thinks had voted fraudulently, but who were either absent from the district on primary day or were dead.

"I am not crying wolf because I think there is a wolf coming," said Mr. O'Hare, "but I have actually found the wolf. I am a candidate for judicial office and I do not intend to engage in any unseemly squabble, but I have been going over the districts in my judicial district and I have thus far placed before the District Attorney only what I am absolutely sure of."

"If these allegations are sustained it will show worse fraud than has ever been perpetrated in any section of the county. Nowhere else did they ever vote a man every one knew was dead as was the case of John W. Gough, the former widely known Deputy Sheriff of Queens. I will add that in some of the districts an application will be made to open the ballot boxes because my information is that in these districts the boxes were opened after the vote was received and the ballots changed."

**G. O. P. CALLS TO WOMEN.**

Plans Will Be Made To-day for Registration.

Mrs. Arthur L. Levermore, chairman of the woman's executive committee of the Republican State Committee, will preside at a luncheon conference of the New York city members at the Republican Club to-day. Arrangements will be made for the fall campaign and plans perfected for getting out the registration next week and for adding to the number of women enrolled in the Republican party.

It is hoped to increase this enrollment of women by an average of fifty an election district throughout the State. This would mean an addition of 10,000 women in New York city.

**BROWNSON SCHOOL TO OPEN.**

Second Academic Year for Pupils Begins To-morrow.

The Brownson School, a private Catholic school for girls, resident and day pupils, will begin its second academic year to-morrow.

It is chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of New York and maintains the high academic standard required by them.

Some new departures in the art and musical branches modeled on European lines promise to be very interesting and instructive features.

Cardinal Gibbons especially commended the undertaking and wished it success.

The purpose of the school to work only for the highest and best in everything, and thus attain the ideal always held up to the conscientious Catholic women, has met enthusiastic cooperation from the pupils.

## NEWBURGER FORCES READY FOR DRIVE

Campaign Manager Will Be Selected To-day.

Conference committees of the three independent organizations uniting to further the reelection of Justice Joseph E. Newburger to the Supreme Court and Richard H. Smith to the City Court will meet at the Hotel Astor at 8 o'clock to-day to select a campaign manager, a publicity manager and a location for a campaign headquarters.

Each organization is to have a general committee of 150 members, who are to be represented in the conference by five members each. The Committee of the Bar, representing the four bar associations which have endorsed the candidacy of the two Justices, has selected Clarence J. Shearn for chairman of its conference committee. Other members are Henry de Forest Baldwin, Joseph R. Truesdale and James Lehman. A fifth member will be selected to-day.

The conference committee of the Citizens Union is composed of Clarence Bishop Smith, Samuel A. Lewisohn, Walter T. Arndt, Leonard Wallstein and Albert S. Bard. The following will represent the Independent Judiciary Committee, which is the title taken by the independent organization formed by County Clerk William F. Schneider: Nathaniel Phillips, Isabella M. Pettus, William H. Brady, Dr. John R. Curry and Mr. Schneider as chairman. Former Justice Francis M. Scott is expected to preside and Justices Newburger and Smith will be present.

For the present attention will be centered on getting out the registration next week.

## BRAGG ESTABLISHES SEAPLANE RECORD

Millionaire Sportsman, With Passenger, Drives Machine Up 20,000 Feet.

Caleb S. Bragg, the millionaire sportsman who deserted automobile racing several years ago for the faster speed and greater thrills of airplanes, drove a seaplane, a hydroaeroplane, yesterday at Manhasset Bay, L. I., to a height of 20,000 feet, about four miles, and established an official world's record for seaplanes.

The record is more remarkable for the fact that it was made with a passenger, Cole Younger of the American Flying Club, and without the aid of oxygen for the motor or the pilot's preparation of the machine. The record is, of course, far below that 34,610 feet flight made recently by Roland Rohlfs in a Curtiss "Wasp" triplane, a land machine, but the experts of the American Flying Club who viewed it, including Lieut. James B. Taylor, Jr., formerly a naval test pilot, agreed that it was an unusual achievement for an airplane whose other element is water.

Only a few members of the American Flying Club, Grover C. Loening, designer of the plane, and newspaper men knew yesterday afternoon that the flight was to be attempted, and not more than twenty or thirty persons gathered at Mr. Bragg's hangar at Port Washington to watch the flight. The only indication that an attempt was to be made to soar into the sky was the taking aboard the trim seaplane of three barographs to measure the height attained.

**Cloudless and Almost No Wind.**

The sky was absolutely cloudless and there was practically no wind stirring when Mr. Bragg and his observer, Mr. Younger, climbed into the hydroaeroplane shortly after 5 o'clock. Both men wore ordinary flying clothes supplemented in Mr. Bragg's case with a leather coat. After a few minutes tuning up of the powerful 800-horse-power Hispano-Suiza motor the "ship" was lowered down a marine railway into the water. At 5:17 she started taxiing across the placid water. After a very short spurt with her two pontoons ploughing through and then sliding along the surface of the water while white spray washed high over the gray body and the wing, the hydroaeroplane mounted into the air.

The minute she took off the pilot put her to her task of climbing, and she soared up and gradually faded to a speck over the Sound. In the thirteen minutes in which she was visible to the watchers she described a great triangle in the air and then vanished into the void over the sinking sun.

After almost an hour of watching a keen-eyed mechanic picked out a tiny black speck in the sky coming from the east. As the plane glided downward another black speck came into view and crossed the path of the rapidly dropping monoplane. The second speck was speedily identified as a De Havilland biplane by the watching experts, although to the unskilled observers it was merely a black speck. The biplane cut a few aerial capers as if to entice the descending monoplane to a frolic, but the gray-winged seaplane kept steadily downward. She dropped into the water an hour and two minutes after the start.

Her gasoline supply was almost exhausted, for only thirty gallons was carried, the amount necessary to carry her to her destination without hindering her climbing powers by too great weight. Otherwise she might have shown her tail to the sportive biplane for several minutes, and air craft are generally slower than the land machines, the monoplane has developed 131 miles an hour in tests.

**Confirmed by Barographs.**

"No wind, no clouds, no cold, about 30,000 feet in fifty minutes" was the report made by Mr. Bragg and his observer and the barographs bore him out. The day had been perfect for the flight, and nothing untoward occurred as the seaplane mounted to four miles above the earth. The barographs were taken over by Mr. Younger, Lieut. Taylor and Frank Vernon, the committee sent by the American Flying Club.

The record will be homologated later after the barographs have been officially tested. It is only 5,500 feet less than the land record for a machine carrying two people, which was established September 6 last at Dayton, Ohio, by Major R. W. Schroeder in a Le Pere biplane.

The former seaplane record, as far as is known—15,900 feet—was established by Mr. Bragg himself at Manhasset in a F. B. A. flying boat in March, 1917. Mr. Bragg later served during the war as chief test pilot for the army at McCook Field, Dayton, where he had the rank of Captain. After the war he returned to seaplane flying at his private hangar at Port Washington.

The hydroaeroplane used yesterday is practically the same machine as the loening monoplane, but is mounted on two long pontoons instead of the wheels of land craft. It has a wing spread of 35 feet and is 25 feet over all in length. Empty it weighs 1,750 pounds, and it will carry a useful load of 1,000 pounds. In addition to the thirty gallons of gasoline the plane carried yesterday three gallons of oil, 120 pounds of water and the two fivers, a total weight of about 470 pounds.

The hydroaeroplane is owned by the navy, and will be used for scouting with the fleet. Its great speed, faster than any other seaplane heretofore, as well as its climbing ability makes it a very valuable addition to the naval defensive and offensive weapons. The observer, who sits in the rear, operates a machine gun in time of war.

## ALDERMEN SCORED BY CITIZENS UNION

Appraisal Finds Standard of Members as a Whole Below the Average.

SOCIALISTS GET CREDIT

Board President Moran "Far From Satisfactory," Others "Lazy and Ignorant."

Asserting that the personnel of the Board of Aldermen elected in 1917 and serving for the past two years was "very low," that many of its members are "lazy, ignorant and superficial" and at the same time commending the seven Socialists for their "intelligence and industry," the Citizens Union yesterday made public its appraisal of the individual members from Manhattan and The Bronx.

Analyzing the legislation considered, the report finds that most of it was mere routine, in which the public could have but little interest. It raises the question as to whether the standard of the board is too low to entrust it with greater powers or whether the granting of greater authority would improve the quality of the board. No answer is given.

Of Robert L. Moran, since the first of the year President of the Board, who in 1918 served in the ranks and who is the Democratic candidate to succeed himself, this said:

"Attendance record good. Alert as vice-chairman and majority leader during 1918. He presided fairly and impartially as President of the Board of Aldermen in 1919, but in the Board of Estimate and the Sinking Fund Commission, of which he is a member ex-officio, his work has been far from satisfactory. Joint introducer of vicious proposal to restrict choice of city employees."

Of the Socialist members Abraham Beckerman is called "intelligent and clever"; Algernon Lee, "able and fearless, effective and forceful in debate"; Dr. Maurice Calman, "alert and aggressive"; Adolph Held, "intelligent and interested"; and Alexander Braunstein, "earnest, but somewhat below the average of Socialist members."

Among the other records given are: BOTSWICK, Clifford S. (Rep., 17th Dist.)—New member. Attendance record perfect. Earnest and conscientious. Well above the average in capacity.

BURKE, Maurice (Rep., 18th)—New member. Attendance excellent, but was absent from five out of fifteen local board meetings. Active and gives some promise.

COLLINS, William T. (Dem., 17th)—Second term. Attendance excellent. Active and gives some promise. Able and independent member. As chairman of General Welfare Committee displayed good sense. A distinct asset to the board.

FALCONER, Bruce M. (Rep., 23d)—Attendance record good. Able and independent. Greatly above average.

FRIDMAN, Jacob William (Rep., 19th)—New member. Excellent attendance record. Active and courageous. Well above the average.

HATCH, James A. (Rep., 21st)—Second term. Attendance record excellent. Very serviceable and intelligent member.

KINDSLEY, William F. (Dem., 19th)—Seventh term. Value of service much less than is warranted by experience. Unreliability of previous years as chairman of Buildings Committee not shown this term.

QUINN, William (Rep., 21st)—Third term. Attendance record excellent, but missed all of his local board meetings. Active and aggressive. Ability shown in past, but no record of service.

MARTIN, Dr. Thomas W. (Dem., 25th)—Second term. Attendance record excellent. Active and aggressive. Ability shown in past, but no record of service.

MORAN, Robert L. (Dem., 23rd)—Third term. Attendance record good. Alert as vice-chairman and majority leader during 1918. He presided fairly and impartially as president of the board in 1919, but in the Board of Estimate and Sinking Fund Commission, of which he is a member ex-officio, his work has been far from satisfactory. Joint introducer of vicious proposal to restrict choice of city employees.

PALMER, James (Rep., 24th)—Second term. Missed nine out of fifteen meetings of local board. Active and fairly independent. Interested in social welfare legislation.

**JERSEY G. O. P. HOLDS MEETING TO-DAY**

Prohibition and Traction Planks Worry Leaders.

TEKENTON, Sept. 29.—Prominent Republican leaders at a long conference to-night discussed the various planks to be incorporated in the platform to be adopted at the convention here to-morrow. Although the Democratic convention will also take place here to-morrow not one of the State leaders of that party put in an appearance to-night.

Three subjects to be taken up by the Republicans, and which will be contested more or less hotly by the conservatives and radical wings of the party are prohibition, woman suffrage and public utility regulation. There were rumors current that if some of the prominent leaders had their way there would be no reference to the questions of prohibition or suffrage in the Republican platform.

Newton A. Bugbee, nominee for Governor, seems to have met opposition in declaring for an independent appraisal of public utility corporations as a basis for rate making.

As to prohibition, it may be taken for granted that a plank will be adopted by the Republicans to the effect that the party favors the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Should the party refuse to take this or similar action Fillmore Condit, the Anti-Saloon League candidate who was nominated by petition, will continue in the race. On the other hand, Republicans are assured he will withdraw if the convention takes action favoring his view as to prohibition legislation.

**Falls to Death in Lift Shaft.**

James Leonard, a laborer of 115 West Eighty-ninth street, fell down the shaft of a five-story building at 8 East Forty-eighth street, where he was working yesterday and was killed. His body was taken to the East Fifty-first street police station.

## U. S. WAR PAYMENTS STIR UP CANADIANS

Contractors Get M. P. to Ask Government to Intervene to End Long Delays.

\$15,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Questions Criticizing Presence of American Officers on Board Are Ruled Out.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

OSWEGO, Sept. 29.—Unsettled American contractors placed with Canadian manufacturers formed the subject of several questions in the houses this afternoon by Joseph Archambault, M. P., for Chambly-Verchères. During the war the American War Department placed contracts in Canada through the British Imperial Munitions Board, and through 1917-1918 the British Government also placed contracts in Canada and the United States through this same agency, which was done chiefly for the reason that the Imperial Munitions Board was the only centre of information and clearing house for contracts in war munitions.

In these days of liquidation the British Government has been pleased to use the same medium for settlement of claims, and at the present time the board is in the last stages of its activity, being far ahead of the British end of the line.

American appraisers have not been over at work, but they have not the power to settle claims like the British men. They have to report back to Washington, which caused delay. There are millions of dollars in claims outstanding, and contractors are asking for help at Ottawa.

Mr. Archambault's questions were: "Is the Government aware that the War Secretary of the United States, Newton D. Baker, has appointed two American officers, called assessors for the Canadian Munitions Board, to sit on the Imperial Board of Munitions and concur in the decisions of the said board, in the settlement of the claims of Canadian contractors with the Government of the United States?"

"Is the Government aware of the predicament of the Canadian contractors by the fact that about \$15,000,000 of the claims consisting of disbursements and damages is not paid to them, although the Board of Imperial Munitions has declared and judged these claims to be just and reasonable, the recommendations of payment being stopped, because the American officers do not concur in the award of the Imperial Board of Munitions, and would like to settle with the

Canadian contractors at 50 per cent. discount?"

"Is the Government aware of the fact that notwithstanding that the offer of the American officers is found unjust and unreasonable the Imperial Board of Munitions refuses to come to the aid of the Canadian contractors in giving their decision to the Secretary of War of the United States and for some unexplainable reason they advise the Canadian contractors to accept the offer of the American officers?"

"Is the Government aware that the large amount of \$15,000,000 which is kept back since nearly eleven months is equivalent to a loan to the United States in direct form they would be more liable to receive consideration from the Government that might mean direct negotiations?"

"Is it the intention of the Government, in view of these facts, to leave their constituents at the mercy of these two American officers, or are they not of the opinion that they should intervene immediately to the Imperial Board of Munitions to force them to protect the Canadian contractors and to report forthwith their decision to Secretary of War Baker?"

The speaker ruled the questions out of order because they implied an expression of opinion. Mr. Archambault was informed that if he put his questions in direct form they would be more liable to receive consideration from the Government that might mean direct negotiations.

A Liberal-Unionist caucus will be held Tuesday to decide on the future policy of the group. Later in the week there will be a caucus of the entire Unionist element at which the Prime Minister will be present. After that he probably will go south for three or four months to recuperate. The long strain and an attack of influenza have made rest necessary. It is believed the session will prorogue about October 15.

**LEFT \$1,385,756 TO MOTHER.**

William Bruce-Brown Had \$100,000, 400 Liberty Bonds.

Mrs. Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, widow of George Bruce-Brown of 13 East Seventieth street, inherits the entire estate left by William Bruce-Brown, her son, who died December 21 in his home, 298 Fifth avenue. According to the appraisal of the estate filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office Bruce-Brown left property of a total value of \$1,429,441 and a net value of \$1,385,756.

Assets include real estate holdings valued at \$326,400, the larger holdings being 368 Broadway, appraised at \$105,000, and a country home at Islip, L. I., listed at \$50,000. The balance of the estate is in cash and personal property, including stocks, bonds and mortgages. He had Liberty loan bonds valued at \$105,400.

Mrs. Bruce-Brown, who was Miss Ruth A. Loney of Baltimore, is the mother of David Loney Bruce-Brown, the racing automobile driver who as a school boy in 1907 smashed the one mile amateur straightaway record and was killed in October, 1912, while qualifying for the Vanderbilt Cup race in Milwaukee.

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## Ten-Minute Talks with Workers



### II.—The Origin of Wealth

When the Bible tells us that Mordecai "sought the wealth of his people" it does not mean that he tried to steal their property, but that he diligently endeavored to promote their welfare. Wealth was once a broader word, and we may admit, a nobler word than it is to-day. It once meant welfare, and it now means the material goods which secure to us one particular kind of welfare. Wealth does not ensure welfare, but welfare is difficult to all men and impossible to most without some measure of wealth.

It is one of the most difficult of the economist's tasks to measure the wealth of a nation. For very important reasons it is now necessary to have the most exact estimate of the wealth of Germany, but it is obvious to anyone that there are very great differences of opinion on the matter. We can see clearly enough that national wealth is subject to variation. No one would deny, for example, that England to-day is wealthier than Spain, whereas in Queen Elizabeth's time Spain was wealthier than England. Similarly, it is quite clear that England is to-day very much wealthier than she was in 1600, or in 1700, or in 1800.

In 1889 Sir Robert Giffen, a great authority, estimated the wealth of the United Kingdom at \$10,000,000,000, or £270 per head. He quoted from earlier writers an estimate of the wealth of England in 1600 as \$100,000,000, or £22 per head. That was as far back as he could go, but we can in our mind's eye trace it right back to the misty times before history began, and the further back we go the smaller we find man's accumulated stock of wealth was and the feebler was his hold on life itself. All men were once

with a man, life consisteth not in the abundance of things possessed. Now, these greater aims are accomplished, we must get back to the making of a surplus if the community is to enjoy its former prosperity permanently.

In the earliest times it was seen clearly enough that no man would create a surplus unless he was secured in the possession and enjoyment of it when made. The oldest codes of law provide for this "Thou shalt not steal," is not only sound morals but practical economics. The mark of Western civilization is that it has, century by century, improved the relations of men to one another in society. Formerly, "the good old rule" was

They shall take who have the power, And they shall keep who can.

But this "simple plan," as the poet called it, kept society poor as well as individuals. To-day, if a man filched a turnip out of a peasant's barn, the whole force of society would come down on him, through the local policeman, to teach him better social conduct. So ingrained is this feeling now that in a modern mining "camp," where men will drink and dice with a murderer, they will combine in a moment to hunt down a thief.

The aim of true social reform is to bring to greater perfection these two world-old causes of the growth of wealth; that is (1) to make it easier for all who will to make a surplus; and (2) to secure them in undisturbed enjoyment of it. Plans which ignore the need for a surplus and the need for the security are doomed by the nature of things to be disastrous.

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Straight thinking about the relations between capital and labor is essential to the progress and peace of the whole world. We expect to republish from *The London Times* a series of these Talks in a Pamphlet, which will be sent on request, when issued.

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